

Haig Takes Thousand More Prisoners With Huns In Full Flight

Great Events Are Said to Be Impending North of Soissons—Germans Forced Out of Ailette River Sector—Town of Moeuvres Reported Taken—Enemy Retreating So Rapidly Could Not Destroy Crossing Over Canal du Nord—British Line West of Cambrai Almost Where It Was Last March When German Offensive Began.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 4, noon—(By the Associated Press)—British troops were reported this morning to have taken the town of Moeuvres, three and a half miles south-east of Queant, but the capture of the place was not confirmed. The Germans are in full flight in the region of the Canal du Nord and appear to be more than ever disorganized. A thousand more prisoners were captured last night by Field Marshal Haig's forces.

In the rapidity of his withdrawal the enemy did not have time to destroy the crossing over the Canal du Nord and last night our patrols were reported by airmen to be holding two bridges well in line with the British advance.

British troops appear to have reached the outskirts of Moeuvres, where stiff fighting is probable, as at that point the front and support trenches of the Hindenburg line are linked up by a redoubt which covers about a square mile. But as Buissy and Inchy are held by the British it should not be difficult to turn the positions by coming down the rear of the enemy.

During the day the British Third Army rounded up 1,946 prisoners and 22 field guns. Farther north the Canadians and English collected 720 prisoners.

While the greatest progress continues to be made southeast and east of Arras momentous events apparently are impending north of Soissons. Here, Gen. Mangin has for several days been pushing forward in a slow but steady advance until he now holds the key position to the Vesle front from which if their movements are an indication of their plan of maneuver the Germans plan to retreat back of the Aisne or to the Chemin des Dames. The Germans have been forced out of the Ailette river sector and the main defenses of the Hindenburg line are endangered. A thrust by the Franco-American forces at this place would be a serious menace to the German line south and east of Soissons.

The British continue to make progress in the Lys salient where Richebourg and St. Vaas have been captured. In the vicinity of Lens a furious battle is in progress for the possession of that city. Lens is one of the strongest points of the German defenses in the north.

South of Queant, east of which the British have advanced to Baralle, the enemy's position at Cambrai is endangered. Baralle is eight miles west of Cambrai and at the rate of the British advance soon will be under-

KANNEGIESSERS WAS ASSASSIN OF MOSES URITZKY PROVIDES FOR REGISTRATION OF SICK MEN

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—The assassin of Moses Uritsky, the "people's commissary" for home affairs, who was shot in Petrograd on Aug. 31, was a young man who gave his name as Leonid Kannegiesers and said he was a former student at the Michael School for officers, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt.

Kannegiesers said he had decided to assassinate Uritsky when he discovered that the commissary was responsible for the wholesale executions in Petrograd. Relatives of the prisoners also have been arrested.

GEN. GRAVES AND STAFF ARRIVE AT VLADIVOSTOK

Will Have Command of All American Forces on New Eastern Front—Total Embarkation of American Soldiers Has Passed 1,600,000 Mark.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Arrival of Maj. Gen. William S. Graves and his staff in Vladivostok to take command of all American forces fighting on the new eastern front was announced today by Gen. March.

Gen. Graves took with him from the United States 43 officers and 1,388 men who will join the regiments from the Philippines already on the ground.

GERMAN EMPRESS IS GREATLY AGED

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—The German empress has suffered attacks of weakness and heart trouble in increasing measure, according to a Cassel dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. The empress is suffering from arterio-sclerosis and has been ordered by her physicians to keep to her bed and avoid worry and excitement.

Contrary to accounts from some other sources the dispatch says Emperor William gives the impression of being very fit and vigorous, but the empress, it is said, has lately appeared to age considerably.

Captain Studley of the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, reports he saw a U-boat near the lightship last Sunday morning. He said the crew made preparation to abandon the ship but when the submarine withdrew.

AMERICANS USE RIFLES IN REPULSING RAIDERS

BRITISH TAKE LENS AND QUEANT, CAPTURE 10,000 PRISONERS AND PUSH FORWARD FOR FOUR MILES

Americans in Flanders Drive—Fall of Lille Foreshadowed—Allies Mile From Front of 1915—Germans Begin "Pulpit Propaganda" Appeal to Nation in Christian and Jewish Churches to Uphold Morale—French Make New Infantry Crossing of the Somme Between Peronne and Nesle.

London, Sept. 4.—The British yesterday occupied Lens, center of a vast coal producing district, which the Germans evacuated by the necessity of their position. The troops under Haig gained four miles on a 20-mile front, capturing also the city of Queant, southern stronghold of the "Wotan" switch back line before Douai and Cambrai, and took 10,000 prisoners, besides vast stores and a large number of high calibre guns.

These developments, military observers declare, point to an early reduction of Lille, which in turn would bring to Foch a commanding position in the north, permitting him to force the German invader from all of Belgium.

"Masses of the retreating enemy were shot down," says last night's official bulletin from Field Marshal Haig.

South of the Lys, in Flanders, British and Americans captured Estaires, an important railway town on the south side of the Lys, and Richebourg St. Vaas. The Anglo-American forces have established themselves on the La Bassée-Estaires road.

On the southern leg of the fast dwindling German Lys where the British and Americans have made fresh headway east and north of Givency and northeast of Steenwerck. Wulverken, at the foot of Wytschaete Ridge, has been captured.

American Navy headquarters in London announced that nearly 260,000 men were transported during August, one-third of this total in American ships.

During the second quarter of the year, the statement says destroyers from one American base escorted 121 troop convoys, aggregating 773 ships, and 171 merchant convoys, consisting all together of 1,043 ships.

Beginning next Sunday the German government will begin a "pulpit propaganda" in all Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches of the empire, for the purpose of "lifting the German morale." The idea is credited to Admiral von Hintze, the new Foreign Minister.

French infantry has crossed the Somme at Epeneaucourt half way between Peronne and Nesle, the War Office announced last night. Further south the French have gained a foot-

GERMAN IDEA OF VICTORY DEFINED BY CROWN PRINCE

Intend to Hold Their Own and Not Let Themselves Be Vanquished.

ENGLAND SEIZED CHANCE FOR WAR

Says Majority of Americans Are Ignorant of Why They Are Fighting.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—The German idea of victory as defined by the German crown prince in an interview published in the Budapest Az Est is an intention "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished."

The crown prince is quoted as saying that "it was clear to him the moment that England entered the war."

The crown prince denied that he was "a fire eater" and continued: "If Germany had wanted war we should not have chosen this moment. No moment could have been more unfavorable for Germany."

In reply to a question as to how he thought the end of the war would come he said:

"Through the enemy perceiving that they are not able to win their colossal stake and that they cannot win as much as they are bound to lose."

In discussing the present operations on the western front the crown prince said:

"The enemy attacks and the withdrawal on our front at several places is often wrongly interpreted in some places. Some of our people are too accustomed to a continuous advance and when a battle occurs wherein the enemy attacks and we have to defend ourselves the situation not always is correctly understood. In judging the situation both military and political, we must not forget one thing—that we are waging a war of defense. The war is one of annihilation only for the enemy, not for us. We want to annihilate none of our enemies. We mean, however, to hold our own."

Regarding the American forces in France the crown prince said:

"I've found that the majority don't know what they are fighting for, but we feel of course the effect of the entry of the Americans. They have sent over very much material and now are sending very much human material."

"We speak openly of victory," he said. "The war we are waging must not be understood to mean that we want to annihilate the enemy but only that we mean to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished. The moment that England entered the war that was clear to me and I always emphasized it."

When the interviewer remarked that the crown prince was regarded

abroad as a "fire eater" he answered: "I am aware of these accusations. Do I need to say that not a word of them is true?"

Reverting to the question of what nation wanted the war, he declared: "It was clear that England would take advantage of the opportunity."

"Belgium after all was only a pretext," he continued. "England intervened because German competition was unbearable."

"We are fighting for our existence. I repeat, our aim, therefore, can only be to safeguard ourselves."

"The enemy assault doubtless will continue for some time," the crown prince said with reference to the fighting on the western front, "but our enemies must themselves see that they will not be able to attain their aim. Our troops are fighting with courage and I attribute to their splendidly that such colossal superiority in strength does not crush us."

Artillery Active in Vosges Sector Enemy Uses Tear and Gas Shells.

PATROLS ACTIVE ON U. S. FRONT

Clear Out Machine Gun Nests In Neighborhood of Torny Sorny.

With the American Troops in France, Tuesday, Sept. 3.—(By the Associated Press)—There was considerable patrol activity on the American front in the Vosges region last night. An enemy raiding party of 50 approached the American trenches at one point. The raiders were driven off by rifle fire. The artillery was active on both sides in this sector, the enemy using tear and sneeze gas shells.

American airmen successfully bombed Longuyon twice today.

About 30 aeroplanes flew over the German lines last night and dropped a few bombs.

In the Woëvre district an American patrol penetrated the enemy lines after cutting seven strands of barbed wire. Other patrols met small German groups and drove them off without difficulty.

The enemy artillery and machine gun activity in the Woëvre increased slightly.

London, Sept. 4.—The clearing of machine gun nests around Torny Sorny is continued by the Americans despite the stubborn opposition of German patrols, says the Daily Mail's correspondent in a dispatch from the headquarters of the American army in France. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"The Americans finally gained the ascendancy and consolidated their positions near Torny Sorny. General Mangin two days ago visited the American general commanding this unit and expressed complete satisfaction over its achievement, pointing out how important the sector northward from Soissons is and how the Germans have brought fresh troops forward to hold the positions. The Americans were pleased with praise from such a source and on their part they say that the French cavalry and tanks greatly aided their success."

At no place along the battle line extending from Soissons to Flanders has the enemy been able to resist the Allied armies in sufficient strength to cause a halt in the offensive movement. The Germans after repeated defeats at various points have given ground apparently content to cover their retreat with rear guard actions.

Where, if at all, the Germans plan to make a determined stand is problematic. The failure to counter attack for the possession of the Queant-Drocourt line gives added credence to unofficial reports that still another line has been prepared—a switch line from Broisy to the forest of St. Germain. This line, however, is not yet ready to stem here a valiant effort will be made to stretch the tide of the battle.

FINLAND GRANTS SAFE CONDUCTS

Washington, Sept. 3.—Safe conduct for passage through Finland has been granted to citizens of Allied countries seeking to leave Russia, the German authorities dictating the policy of the Finnish government having made no objection to the arrangement.

Special trains will be provided for the refugees, who include some 100 Americans, to carry them through Finland to the nearest Swedish port to embark for their homes.

BRITISH SUB SINKS HUN CRAFT

London, Sept. 4.—The sinking of a German submarine by a British submarine on patrol is reported by the Central News. The British craft sighted the German and made for her at full speed, firing two torpedoes, both of which took effect. The German submarine sank within 15 seconds.

REPORT LENINE CRITICALLY ILL

London, Sept. 4.—The condition of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, against whose life an attempt was made last Friday, has become highly critical, according to a dispatch from Moscow to the Central News. The crisis is expected within three days. Surgeons have removed a bullet from Lenin's body.

HOOPER TO COUNSEL AIDES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Every state in the Union will be represented at a conference today and Thursday of Federal Food Administrators for the discussion with Herbert Hoover of the new conservation plan.

Mr. Hoover will outline the work accomplished during his recent trip to Europe, including the results obtained at the meetings in London of the food controllers of the Allied countries. It is expected the following subjects will be discussed.

New wheat and other cereals program, meat program, sugar distribution, price and distribution of flour, price and distribution of mill foods and cotton seed and products.

MORE RAILROAD WAGE INCREASES

Washington, Sept. 4.—Nearly one million men, or half the railroad employees in the United States share in additional wage increases approved yesterday by Director-General McAdoo for track laborers, watchmen, other maintenance of way employees, clerks station agents and other classes of employees drawing relatively low pay.

TAKES PASTORATE OF HOLY ANGELS

Meriden, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Michael J. Higgins, curate at St. Francis' church, Naugatuck, has been appointed pastor of Holy Angels' church, South Meriden, to fill the vacancy made by the death of the Rev. L. A. Guinan. Father Higgins will have St. Bridget's parish in Cheshire in charge.

Father Higgins is a native of Danbury and was ordained in Bavaria seventeen years ago.

Wedge Driven Between Vital Points Menaces Hun Defensive System

British Go Through Wotan Line to Canal du Nord and Progress Has Not Been Checked—No Time For Enemy to Reconstruct Defensive Formations—Front Along Artificial Waterway Covers 20 Miles—Reported to Have Crossed Canal North of Peronne.

(By the Associated Press)

The British have driven home their push through the Wotan line as far as the Canal du Nord and as yet their progress is not reported as checked.

Already the wedge that they have driven into the German defenses in the sector between the railroad centers of Douai and Cambrai is a menace to the enemy, who must stop the British on the Canal du Nord line here if he hopes to save these bases, vital points in the German defensive system in the west.

Disorganization in the German ranks is reported in unofficial advices from the front, however, and there seems to be more than a possibility that the enemy command will not be able to reconstruct defensive formations even in time to hold up the British temporarily along the canal positions.

The main force of the British push seems to be in the direction of Cambrai, along both the Bapaume-Cambrai and the Arras-Cambrai roads, and in the terrain lying between these highways. In this area they are reported today to have captured the towns of Inchy en Artois and Moeuvres. This represents an advance of between 3 1/2 and 4 miles since yesterday beyond the southern section of the famous switch line at Queant.

Farther south the British likewise have reached the line of the canal well down to Peronne, on the Somme, making their front along this artificial waterway cover an extent of more than 20 miles. As a matter of fact they are reported even to have crossed the canal along its southern length, just to the north of Peronne.

To the north, the Germans still are retreating and the British have occupied additional towns in the Lys valley. The enemy's reported retreat is reported south of Las Basses has not been confirmed.

On the French front Gen. Mangin's army has made important progress in the direction of the forest of St. Germain, which defends Laon. His forces have reached the edge of the important town of Coucy le Chateau and have pushed farther eastward in their flanking movement to the north of Soissons.

While the western front battle is in full swing, with the Germans hard pressed, news comes of an attack by forces of the Central powers on the center of the Allied line along the Vardar river, in Macedonia. This move may be an attempted diversion on the part of the Central powers, as its development would threaten the Allied base in Saloniki and the territory of Greece. The attack does not appear to have had important results.

"French troops captured the Chapiree wood, northeast of Chevilly, and approached the town of Crisoles, three miles north of Noyon. The text reads:

"Yesterday during the day and night the French continued to press back the enemy east of the Canal du Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne."

"French troops captured the Chapiree wood, northeast of Chevilly, and pushed farther eastward in their flanking movement to the north of Soissons."

"North of the Ailette the French carried their lines to the western outskirts of Coucy le Chateau and Juven-court. To the south the French progressed east of Leully and reached the outskirts of Clamcy and Bray and penetrated Bucy le Long. The number of prisoners taken in that region exceed 1,500."

"On the Vesle front French elements crossed that river at several points."

CAPITAL ELATED BUT CAUTIOUS

Many Officials Predict German Collapse, But General Staff Is Wary.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Official Washington shared with the general public today the elation over the latest news from the battle front.

General Staff officers, conservative in their views, characterized the continued British advance, the capture of Lens, the smashing of the Drocourt-Queant switch line and the taking of 10,000 prisoners by one day by Sir Douglas Haig's forces as constituting one of the most severe blows dealt the Germans since the beginning of the war.

While many officials were inclined to see an almost immediate German collapse coming, some General Staff officers last night deprecated undue optimism of this kind at present.

The German withdrawal is not viewed by them as a rout, nor is the German defence viewed as having collapsed. They interpret latest advices to mean that the Germans, after losing strategic points which imperilled their lines, attempted to carry out an orderly retreat and have found themselves forced backward faster than they anticipated, in fact the retreat is growing out of hand.

The loss of Lens is regarded as a real blow. The Germans cannot construct another series of invaluable coal regions back of the Lens area. The British at one stroke robbed the Germans of the advantage of exploiting this invaluable coal region, and at the same time achieved a result which the Allies have not before succeeded in accomplishing since the war began.

Germany has held Lens from the time of the first rush into France, and all efforts to retake it heretofore have failed.

WORLD MASTERY DREAM OF PRUSSAINS BANISHED

Lord Reading Sends Message to U. S. Government War Exposition in Chicago Today Celebrating "British Day."

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The Prussian dream of world mastery has been banished by industrial achievements as well as by the courage of armed forces, Lord Reading, British ambassador to the United States, said in a message read by Colville Barclay, British charge d'affaires, here, at the United States government war exposition today, celebrated as British day.

"I feel certain that your exhibition adequately represents the immense efforts of the Allies and America," the ambassador said. "It will serve to illustrate to everyone the marvelous success with which inventors, manufacturers and workers turned from the arts of peace and adapted themselves to altered conditions when the call came."

"For years Germany has been secretly making and storing vast accumulations of every engine of war and article of equipment, confident that by their means she could at her chosen time obtain world mastery."

"The industrial achievement of millions of patriotic men and women, together with the valor of our combined armed forces, has banished that Prussian dream and if in the strenuous months before us we all drive ahead and work hard and fight, the time will be brought nearer when Germany will be definitely and decisively beaten. Then the world will be remodelled on the cardinal principles of justice, security and freedom; and force, violence and autocracy will be swept away."

The House passed a bill of Representative Russell, of Missouri, forbidding the payment of pension to any one convicted of disloyalty.

CRIMINAL COURT COMING IN HERE NEXT TUESDAY

When the Criminal Superior Court will open next week to hold the hearings on several murder cases and a large variety of others that have been piling in the last month voluminously, great interest will no doubt be taken in the case of "Baby Doll" William Thomas, charged with the murder of Norris Fannin. The jury for the court will be appointed some time this week.